

## OREGON

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

		(dollars in thousands)				
Congress'l	District Park Units/Trails/Affiliated Areas	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005
		Enacted	Enacted	Uncontrol	Program	Estimate
				Changes	Changes	
	00 California NHT	201	201	0	0	201
	02 Crater Lake NP	4,027	4,010	0	95	4,105
	01 Fort Clatsop Natl Memorial	1,189	1,182	0	0	1,182
	00 Lewis & Clark NHT	1,696	1,681	0	0	1,681
	02 John Day Fossil Beds NM	1,285	1,278	0	0	1,278
	02 Nez Perce NHP	1,738	1,730	0	0	1,730
	00 Oregon NHT	214	213	0	0	213
	04 Oregon Caves NM	1,146	1,140	0	0	1,140

FY 2005 uncontrollable funding related to pay and benefits has yet to be distributed at the park level.

This table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in these programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

## **OREGON**

### **Crater Lake National Park, Oregon**

#### **\$95,000 and 1.0 FTE to Increase and Improve Resource Protection**

Funding is requested to enhance resource protection through law enforcement. Increasing incidents of wildlife poaching, illegal harvesting of natural forest products, trespass cattle grazing and illegal snowmobile use seriously threaten the park's natural resources. Funding would be used to increase law enforcement patrols, special operations, investigations and visitor education, leading to greater protection of park resources.

**OREGON (PWR)**  
(dollars in thousands)

**PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:**

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
Crater Lake NP	Ongoing Project
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Potential New Start

SPECIAL STUDIES (See GMP section for further information)

None

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Fort Clatsop NM	1,042 acres	\$6,250

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Crater Lake NP	Rehabilitate Historic Cafeteria Building and Relocate Rim Parking Area	\$8,741
Olympic NP	Remove Salmon Obstructions/Construct Bridge and Culvert	\$1,940
Olympic NP	Restoration of Elwha River Ecosystem	\$26,950

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM (subject to change pending program reauthorization)

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$629

**National Park Service  
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

<b>Project Score/Ranking:</b>	700
<b>Planned Funding FY:</b>	2005
<b>Funding Source:</b>	Line Item Construction

**Project Identification**

<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Historic Cafeteria Building and Relocate Rim Parking Area			
<b>Project No:</b> 059940		<b>Unit/Facility Name:</b> Crater Lake National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Oregon	

**Project Justification**

**Project Description:** This project will downsize and rehabilitate the Rim Village visitor facilities and relocate the rim parking area away from the edge of the caldera to accomplish the objectives of the 1998 Visitor Services Plan for Crater Lake National Park. This includes purchasing the possessory interest of the concessioner; demolishing the non-historic 1958 and 1969 building additions; retaining the 1972 building and the 1928 cafeteria and constructing a tunnel between the buildings. The exterior of both buildings will be rehabilitated and a snow vestibule will be added to the 1928 building. The interior of the 1972 building will be rehabilitated for year-round concession services and the interior of the 1928 building will be roughed in for future use as an NPS visitor contact station. The existing parking lot located on the edge of the caldera will be removed and replaced with a landscaped pedestrian area that blends with the historic Rim Village landscape; the access road will be realigned; and a smaller parking lot will be constructed behind the buildings. A temporary food service facility for visitors will be provided in Mazama Village during project construction.

**Project Need/Benefit:** The approved Visitors Services Plan/EIS calls for the downsizing of the Rim Village cafeteria/gift store and the relocation of the rim parking lot and access road from along the edge of the caldera to the rear of the cafeteria/gift store. The project will improve visitor safety by eliminating dangerous circulation conflicts between pedestrian and vehicle traffic. It will improve visitor satisfaction by reducing visitor and traffic congestion at overlooks in Rim Village where most of the park's visitors view Crater Lake. It would further protect Crater Lake and the inner caldera from parking lot contaminants. It would enhance the preservation of the Rim Village historic district (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) and its historic landscape. Rerouting the access road behind the cafeteria/gift store will improve visitor safety and provide better pedestrian and vehicle traffic flow in a highly congested area. The visitor experience will also be improved by establishing a quieter, more contemplative atmosphere for viewing the lake. Moving the cafeteria parking area away from the edge of the caldera to a new location behind the cafeteria would protect Crater Lake, the park's primary resource. Currently vehicles using the lot and access road contaminate runoff that flows into the caldera and snow that is blown into the caldera during snow removal operations.

**Ranking Categories:** Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

20 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	20 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
60 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

**Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required:** YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 700

**Project Costs and Status**

<b>Project Cost Estimate:</b>			<b>Project Funding History:</b>		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 8,741,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2005 Budget:	\$	8,741,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 8,741,000	100	Planned Funding:	\$	0
Class of Estimate: B			Future Funding to		
Estimate Good Until: 09/30/05			Complete Project:	\$	0
			Project Total:	\$	8,741,000
<b>Dates:</b> Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Unchanged Since		
Construction Start/Award	3 / 2005		Project Data Sheet	Departmental	
Project Complete:	1 / 2006		Prepared/Last Updated: 1/21/2004	Approval:	
			YES: NO: x		

**National Park Service  
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

<b>Project Score/Ranking:</b>	300
<b>Planned Funding FY:</b>	2005
<b>Funding Source:</b>	Line Item Construction

**Project Identification**

<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries		
<b>Project No:</b> 005375	<b>Unit/Facility Name:</b> Olympic National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> Washington

**Project Justification**

**Project Description:** The Department of Interior has determined that removal of two hydroelectric projects on the Elwha River is required to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. This project is for the purposes of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. The overall project will involve:

1. Acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities.
2. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement to examine alternative methods of dam removal and restoration, and of water quality protection measures for downstream water users.
3. Preparation of de-construction and restoration plans based on the selected removal alternative.
4. Installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users (according to the selected alternative for dam removal).
5. Removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams, restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts.
6. Provision of opportunities for research and public education regarding ecosystem restoration.

This is a cooperative effort among four Department of Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe.

**Project Need/Benefit:** The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in "full restoration" of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Previous analyses conducted by agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, National Park Service, and the General Accounting Office all concluded that full restoration can only be achieved through the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon projects. P.L. 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the federal government's trust responsibility to the Elwha S'Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. Dam removal will benefit local and regional economies in the short-term from work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region.

**Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.**

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	100 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

<b>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO:</b>	<b>Total Project Score: 300</b>
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**National Park Service  
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

<b>Project Score/Ranking:</b>	700
<b>Planned Funding FY:</b>	2005
<b>Funding Source:</b>	Line Item Construction

**Project Identification**

<b>Project Title:</b> Remove Salmon Obstructions/Construct Bridge and Culvert		
<b>Project No:</b> 005378	<b>Unit/Facility Name:</b> Olympic National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> WA

**Project Justification**

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to reestablish access to high-quality fish habitat upstream from where the Hoh Valley Road crosses West Twin Creek and East Twin Creek by constructing a full-length dual-lane bridge over West Twin Creek and a 24-foot-diameter, fish-passable culvert at East Twin Creek. The Upper Hoh Road would remain open during construction through the use of a staged construction process at both locations, which would keep one lane open to visitor traffic.

**Project Need/Benefit:** The Hoh Valley Road extends 12 miles off U.S. Highway 101 to the park boundary and another 6 miles to the Hoh Visitor Center. West Twin Creek and East Twin Creek are tributaries to the Hoh River. The culverts located at the West Twin Creek and East Twin Creek crossings were designed and installed in the early 1960's when little was known about designing culvert installations to allow for fish passage. Similarly, little was understood about the need to design culvert installations to allow for passage of streambed material to prevent accumulation of streambed material upstream of the culverts and erosion of streambed material downstream from the culverts. Erosion below the culvert outfall at both of these crossings has created a drop to the plunge pool in excess of 6 feet, which prevents access to adult salmon returning to spawn and juvenile salmon seeking refuge during high flows on the Hoh River. Removal of the two obstructions and replacement with fish-passable stream crossing structures will allow salmon, trout, and char populations to freely migrate under the road, re-establishing access to approximately two miles of high quality fish habitat upstream from these crossings. These fish populations are of great value to the park and surrounding communities, including the Hoh Tribe, which maintains treaty fishing rights. These fish play an important role in the park and contribute to regional fisheries, and each is currently the subject of status reviews for possible listing under the Endangered Species Act.

**Ranking Categories:** Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
100 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

**Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required:** YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 700

**Project Costs and Status**

<b>Project Cost Estimate:</b>			<b>Project Funding History:</b>		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1,940,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2005 Budget:	\$	1,940,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1,940,000	100	Planned Funding:	\$	0
Class of Estimate:	B		Future Funding to		
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/05		Complete Project:	\$	0
			Project Total:	\$	1,940,000
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Unchanged Since		
Construction Start/Award	2 / 2005		Project Data Sheet	Departmental	
Project Complete:	1 / 2007		Prepared/Last Updated: 12/5/03	Approval:	
				YES: NO: x	

## Fiscal Year 2005 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fort Clatsop National Memorial**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2005): Priority No. 2

Location: Northwest corner of Oregon near the mouth of the Columbia River

State/County/Congressional District: State of Oregon/Clatsop County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2005 Request	1,042	<b>\$6,250</b>
Future Funding Need	300	\$3,250

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None

Description: In anticipation of the 2005 bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark winter encampment, the Act of August 21, 2002 (P.L. 107-221), revised the boundary of the national memorial to include additional lands and authorized the acquisition of those lands (other than corporately owned timberlands) only by donation or purchase from willing sellers. The Act increased the acreage limitation to 1,500 acres and authorized the addition of six tracts adjacent to the existing park boundary. Acquisition is necessary to prevent clear cutting and timber harvesting that would have an adverse impact on the proposed viewshed protection for the national memorial. Acquisition is also needed to provide land for visitor services and contact points for the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in 2005.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: After reaching the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here near the mouth of the Columbia River in the winter of 1805-06. The present fort is a reconstruction.

Threat: Clear cutting and timber harvesting will have an adverse impact on the proposed visual viewshed protection for the national memorial and overall visitor's experience in regards to the natural conditions endured by Lewis and Clark expedition.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$6,250,000 are needed to acquire (1) 960 acres of forest/timber production land owned by Weyerhaeuser Company and (2) two tracts of forest/timber land owned by the Fort Clatsop Historical Society. All three tracts were added to the national memorial by P.L. 107-221. The Weyerhaeuser tract also contains 5.5 miles of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. A verbal agreement has been reached with the owner regarding conveyance of the tract. The Fort Clatsop Historical Society is anxious to convey their two tracts to the National Park Service in time for celebration of the bicentennial events.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Representatives from a U.S. Senator's office took an extreme interest in the negotiation progress and the boundary expansion legislation for the national memorial. The majority of the local neighbors supported the boundary expansion that included the Weyerhaeuser property, as well as other adjacent properties, as part of the Fort Clatsop NM, in anticipation of the upcoming Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in 2005.